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The Wilmington Post

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WILMINGTON POST

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Beneficent Results of Republican Rule.

The second biennial reports of the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics, in many of its features, is a valuable work. We compile from it a few facts in relation to Illinois industries.

In 1880 the population of the state was whites, 3,031,151; colored (including Chinese, Japanese, and Indians), 46,720; total, 4,077,871. The bituminous coal fields of the state are extensive and valuable. In 46 counties coal is produced in more or less quantities, and in many more prolific beds are found at great depths. The latter as yet are unprospected. In 1880 the aggregated product of coal in the state was 6,115,377 tons; in 1882, it was 9,115,653 tons. In 1880 the aggregate value of the coal product at the mines was $8,779,832; in 1882. it was $13,696,257, an increase in two years, in product and value, of about 50 per cent. The number of mines operated in 1880, was 598. In 1882 the number was 704, with an annual capacity of 18,0769,637 tons. The amount of capital invested in coal mining in 1882 was $8,230,183. The number of hands employed was, in 1880, 16,301; in 1882 the number was 20,290; and the average value of the coal per ton, at the mines, was $1.46.

The manufactures of the state are many, valuable, and in a prosperous condition. In 1880 the number of its manufacturing establishments was 13,347, with an invested capital of $117,275,485, and they employed 135,419 hands. The total amount paid during the year as wages was $53,693,461. The cost of the material used in these manufactures was $234,778,273, and the value of the manufactured products was $346,454,393. Now when we add to these magnificent results the immense amount and value of agricultural products of all kinds used or consumed by the employes thus engaged in manufacturing, and by the tens of thousands who subsist by trade in all its ramifications based or dependent upon these products of the manufacturer, as well as those used in the manufactured article, we will have a grand illustration of the rapid advance that Illinois, like other western states, has made in the development of all her natural and industrial resources, annually multiplying her means of profitable employment to all her citizens engaged in labor pursuits—in agriculture and trade as in manufacturing or the mechanic arts—and thus increasing greatly the sources of wealth and happiness among all ranks and classes of her enterprising population. These are some of the inestimable results which everywhere attend the beneficent rule of the Republicans. But the ascendency of the Democracy in the state or nation, and the adoption of free trade—the introduction of foreign manufactures to the exclusion of the products of our home industries—would, by closing these now prosperous manufactories, and discharging their thousands of employes, strike down or destroy this beneficent fabric of wealth plenty, and prosperity, and for it substitute idleness and poverty, and consequent misery and crime.

We republish the congressional districts for the benefit of our readers:

First District—Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Carteret, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington.

Second—Bertie, Craven, Edgecombe, Green, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Vance, Warren and Wilson.

Third—Onslow, Pender, Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Wayne, Cumberland, Harnett and Moore.

Fourth—Nash, Franklin, Wake, Durham, Orange, Chatham, Alamance, and Johnston.

Fifth—Granville, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes, Guilford Surry and Forsyth.

Sixth—New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Richmond, Anson, Union, Stanly, Cabarrus, Robeson and Mecklenburg.

Seventh—Montgomery, Randolph, Davidson, Rowan, Davie, Iredell, Catawba and Yadkin.

Eighth—Wilkes, Alexander, Ashe, Watauga, Alleghany, Caldwell, Burke, Cleaveland, Gaston and Lincoln.

Ninth—Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Macon, Swain, Jackson, Haywood, Transylvania, Henderson, Polk, Rutherford, Buncombe, McDowell, Madison, Yancey and Mitchell.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Formal Opening of the Bridge--Processions and Speeches--Illuminations at Night, &c.

NEW YORK, May 24.—To day was a gala day in Brooklyn. Throughout the city there appeared to be a general surrender of business to sight seeing and celebration. In one way and another the main business avenues, the heights and many of the streets clear out into the suburbs, are decked most gaily with flags and bunting and flowers, for the bridal with the city over the river. Public buildings, private houses, street cars, wagons and trucks fly the colors of all nations in honor of the opening of the big bridge. On every hand preparations are being made for the illumination to-night. Great satisfaction is expressed among the people of Brooklyn at the completion of the work of which so much is expected for their city. From the towers of the great bridge national flags waive, and the span across the river is dotted with flags from one end to the other. From early in the morning crowds began to gather at the end where speech making was to take place. In the harbor flags flew from all shipping. Four war vessels—the Tennessee, Vandalia and Kersage and Yantic—lie in a row off Governor's Island, flying the national colors. The navy yard and all ships along the New York and Brooklyn water front are decked with bunting.

In New York, also, business was partly suspended to day. Most of the down town exchanges closed at noon and many business places suspended work for the afternoon. Flags flew from municipal and other buildings in the City Hall Park, from business places along Broadway and other streets, and from many private residences. The day was all that could be desired for the occasion. The houses along the entire route of the procession, from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the City Hall, were decked with colors. The Seventh Regiment escorted the President and Mayor Edsen, the President's Cabinet, the Peruvian Minister, Gov. Cleveland, Governors Ludlow, of New Jersey, Fairbanks, of Vermont, Littlefield, of Rhode Island, the state legislature and a large number of other invited guests, from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the bridge. At the City Hall Park members of the Common Council received the President and other guests. Here all alighted from the carriages, and joined by the heads of the city departments marched from the City Hall Park to the bridge; President Arthur walking arm in arm with the Mayor.

A procession of Brooklyn officials and trustees, headed by the Twenty-third regiment left Brooklyn City Hall at half past 12 o'clock, and arrived at I o'clock at Sand street station. The regiment passed upon the anchorage, where it took up position. Mrs. Roebling, wife of the invalid Chief Engineer, and her party arrived afterward in carriages, and at half past 1 o'clock Bishop Littlejohn and his assistant, in their robes of office, arrived. A way was made for them with great difficulty through the crowd that already filled every foot of space.

A salute announcing the President's arrival at the New York tower, was fired by the war vessels in the harbor and the forts on Governor's Island at 2.16 p. m., and the yards of the men of war were manned. Fifteen minutes later cannonading from Fort Greene and Williamsburg announced the arrival of the procession at the Brooklyn tower, where Mayor Low received it.

On the platform were seated General Christian and staff, of the second division; ex-Mayors Schroeder, Howell, Booth, Hunter and Lambert; members of the Brooklyn common council and United States naval officers, and officers of the First and Fifth Artillery. On account of the great crowd much difficulty was experienced by the ex-Mayors of New York and Brooklyn and the officials who accompanied them in obtaining passage way to the platform.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. John S. T. Stranahar introducing Rt. Rev Bishop Littlejohn who, assisted by Rev. Mr. Vandewater, read the collects of the Episcopal service and offered up prayer.

HOW A TORNADO LOOKED.

The Fearful Visitation at Kansas City—Ruin Left in its Track.

KANSAS CITY, May 14.—Before the visitation of the tornado here yesterday the air was heavy and the fitful wind carried sheets of rain hither and thither without apparent direction. In an hour the skies had grown darker and across their sullen surface torn scraps of clouds in fantastic shapes scudded with a velocity that told of the presence of vast air currents somewhere in middle space. These were followed by dark sheets as of smoke that rolled up from the horizon, broke and lost themselves. The air suddenly grew cold. It is impossible to describe the weird and unnatural chill, save that it was icy and lasted for some moments. Just then a gigantic cone-shaped cloud, the point toward the earth, appeared in the northwest. Those who noted the time, say that it was exactly 4:30. The cloud rushed into view so quickly that it was impossible to tell whether it was born of a conflict of the elements before the eye or came from some point beyond. Moving with inconceivable rapidity, and bounding like a ball, sometimes hundreds of feet above the earth and sometimes trailing upon it, the monster passed over Wyandotte, and paused at the bar opposite the mouth of the Kaw, where it sucked up tons of sand, completely changing its color from dark blue to a deep dun, then it zigzagged upward, bounded into mid-air, and disappeared.

Scarcely had it made its spectral exit when another cloud, almost identical in size and shape, appeared at about the point where the first was seen. This cloud can be likened to nothing so much as a partially collapsed balloon with the neck enormously elongated and twisting about. The color was reddish yellow, distinctly relieving it against the darker background. This extraordinary apparition of the skies moved directly toward the city, not very fast apparently, but springing up and down in an uncanny dance. As it came nearer one could see that every time it touched the ground it swept it clean, carrying up the debris and dropping it as it passed. A few moments after its appearance it struck West Kansas City, barely touching, however, and its damage was confined principally to the unrooting of houses, demolishing the upper portion of the Stock Exchange, and killing one man. It leaped into the air, striking the bluff near Eighteenth street, and passing on east and slightly north for near two miles. In the greater part of this distance the storm funnel touched the ground, and a wilderness of ruin marks its track.

The passage of the tornado was so sudden that people did not have time to be frightened till it was over, but the scene of terror that followed in its wake was something that words cannot describe. It cut a clean track through the city three miles in extent and from 100 to 300 yards wide. Heavy houses were demolished, small frame houses were scattered to the winds, and trees were twisted from the earth as if they were weeds. The number of houses entirely demolished is 50, and the number more or less damaged will amount to about 200. The loss is about $200,000. Three persons were killed outright and many others very badly injured.

The Year's Record of Democracy.

As the Democratic party will ask next year to be invested with the full control of the national government the Philadelphia Press thinks it only right to inquire what proof has been given of the party's ability to administer the trust faithfully. After examining the work of the legislatures which have been controlled wholly or in part by the Democrats this year, that paper concludes: "At Albany and Harrisburg the Democrats have been incompetent; at Springfield and Indianapolis they were worse. The Illinois house has been broken up for days together by a deadlock in an election case, maintained by keeping a disreputable Republican member drunk at low resorts on Democratic whisky. The Indianapolis legislature was denounced on its adjournment by Democratic newspapers as corrupt, venal and disorderly—the worst known for years in a state cursed by bad lawmaking. The Harrisburg house has talked away nearly all its opportunities and most of its reputation. The Albany legislature has been disgracefully partisan, has spit on civil service reform and used its powers to pass party measures vetoed by a Democratic governor." With such striking proofs of incompetency before them the people are not likely to trust the Democracy with any larger opportunities for mischief than it has now.

Crook's Campaign.

A correspondent writing from Tucson, Ari., gives the following information in regard to the country in which Gen. Crook is now supposed to be operating against the Apaches. As Crook took supplies for a three months campaign he evidently appreciates the task he has before him:

The Sierra Madres are the most abrupt, precipitous, extensive and lofty chains of mountains in northern Mexico. It is almost impossible to penetrate this vast mountain range, and when the area, which is as large as the state of Ohio is taken into consideration, everyone who has the least knowledge of such a country and the fighting propensities of the Apaches will readily realize the magnitude of the undertaking. The Modoc war among the lava beds of Oregon and California, was but a small affair in comparison do what awaits Gen. Crook and the Mexican forces in dislodging and subduing the Apaches in the Sierre Madres. There was but little in the Modoc country to support the savages in a long and desperate campaign, but the Sierre Madres afford the very best field for the support of Indian life. The mounlain are full of wild turkeys, mountain sheep, bears, wild hogs, wild goats and deer besides an inexhaustible supply of mescale plant everywhere, so that it will be utterly impossible to starve the Apaches out.

As the Apache question now presents itself, it will require at least a six months campaign with the best backing the government can give Gen. Crook, and with the hearty co-operation of the Mexican forces, to bring the renegades to terms. The task is herculean, and without doubt the most difficult that Gen. Crook has ever undertaken. It can only be hoped that the war department will give Gen. Crook full and hearty support, and trust to his superior skill in fighting Indians in his own way, and that such arrangements will continue with the Mexican authorities as will permit him to pursue them to the end.

A Protection Argument.

Prior to the adoption of a protective tariff by the Dominion of Canada, about 300,000 French Canadians left their native firesides to make their homes in the United States—the change being made in order to secure better returns for their labor, with all that it implies. In 1881 the present administration adopted the policy of protection, wages improved, and as a consequence the tide of emigration was stayed, and some 10,000 Frenchmen were repatriated. In 1882, 20,000 more of the Dominion's sons returned, and they are now prosperous. One fact like this is worth a dozen volumes of free trade theories. Protection protects, and it always means prosperity to the working classes.

City Items.

The Custom House will be closed on Wednesday, memorial day.

Postoffice Matters.

The 30th of May being a national holiday the Postoffice will be closed from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., but one delivery of mails will be made by carriers. Mails will close at postoffice as usual.

E. R. BRINK, Postmaster.

Everybody should turn out to hear Hon. Geo. C. Gorham on Wednesday next. All should be there.

Gen. Geo. C. Gorham, of Washington City, will deliver the address at the National Cemetery on decoration day.

The 30th of May, decoration day, is a national holiday, let everybody spend at least the afternoon at the National Cemetery.

Among the guests that are expected here from Washington and other points on decoration day, are Hon. Jno. C. New, Hon. Frank Hatton and Gen. Geo. C. Gorham.

The National Cemetery is a beautiful place; we advise everybody to go there on the 30th to see it, and hear the address of Gen. Gorham.

Several distinguished gentleman from Washington City, will attend the ceremonies at the National Cemetery in this city, on decoration day.

Probate Judge VanAmringe, Sheriff Manning and Register of Deeds Sampson, will close their offices in Court House on Wednesday next; it being decoration day.

The wife of Hon. Augustus C. Huggins, Clerk of the Superior Court of Onslow county, was riding out with Mrs. James G. Scott, the horse run away and threw Mrs. Huggins out and injured her very seriously we are sorry to hear.

DECORATION DAY.

ROOMS NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASS'N, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 25, '83.

The annual service of decorating the graves of the nation's dead will be appropriately and solemnly performed at the National Cemetery, on Market street, on Wednesday, May 30th, at 4:30 P. M.

The Committee recommend that there be no procession.

The public are respectfully invited to be present and participate in or witness the ceremonies.

Societies and organized bodies can march to the grounds in such manner as they may choose.

Col. W. P. Canaday will conduct the services at the cemetery. Col. J. S. W. Eagles will be Chief Marshal of the day to preserve order and quiet on the grounds.

PROGRAMME.

Music by the P. & S. A. Club.
Prayer by Rev. D. J. Sanders.
Music by the P. & S. A. Club.
Oration by Hon. Geo. C. Gorham, of Washington, D. C.
Music by the P. & S. A. Club.
Benediction.
Decoration of Graves.

The U. S. Revenue Steamer "Colfax," Capt. Gabrielsen, off Market Dock, will fire a salute, commencing at 4 o'clock.

ED. R. BRINK, Chairman Committee.

The following gentlemen are hereby appointed assistant Marshals to serve on the grounds at the National Cemetery, on decoration day. They will report to me at the office of J. C. Hill, Esq., 3 o'clock p. m., (sharp) Wednesday May 30th, 1883, mounted: Maj. W. H. Howe, Lieut. T. H. Betts, H. E. Scott, Geo. W. Murray, S. VanAmringe, Munroe Byrd, Gen. S. H. Manning, W. H. Gerkin, J. H. Brown, Jno. Holloway, J. H. Whiteman.

J. S. W. EAGLES, Chief Marshal.

A fire occurred in what is known as Chadbourn's Alley, between Third and Fourth and Harnett and Davis' streets, Thursday morning last, about half past 3 o'clock, destroying three small frame dwellings, the property of Alderman W. H. Chadbourn, and occupied as tenement houses; together with a kitchen attached to the premises of Mr. John Ottoway, also the property of Mr. Chadbourn. The fire, we understand, originated in the building at the western end of the block, in a room which had been occupied by a colored man, but vacated the day previous, a colored woman occupying the remainder of the premises. The loss is estimated at about $800, upon which there was insurance to the extent of $600, in companies represented by Messrs. Northrop & Hodges.

Informer Carey will remain in Dublin. Informer Carey will go abroad. Informer Carey will come to America. These three harmonious statements are forwarded by the gentleman at the other end of the Atlantic cable to a public whose main desire is to Informer Carey is to learn that he has developed sufficient manhood to go hang himself.

Waccamaw Lake.

A party of leading business men from Augusta, Ga., consisting of Col. R. W. Potter, J. C. Mathewson, J. W. Evans, D. H. VanBuren and others, have been at Waccamaw Lake enjoying a pleasant time. Col. F. W. Clark and T. M. Emerson, met them at Waccamaw. There is no further necessity of our saying more to convince our readers that the Waccamaw visitors had a good time.

Ou. Schools.

On Monday last the graded schools of our city closed for the summer vacation. We learn that the school committee of the two districts into which Wilmington is divided have already begun preparing for the next session, which commences on the first Monday in October.

The corps of teachers for the coming year is as follows:

M. C. S. Nobles, General Principal.

Hemmenway Graded School, white—M. O. Wallace, assistant principal; Mary E. Duguid, M. L. McLeod, Alice J. Yarborough.

Peabody Graded School, colored—John A. Holt, assistant principal; James B. Dudley, Susie B. Dudley, Annie H. Mallette, A. Therese Willis.

Union Graded School, white—M. E. Cook, assistant principal; Adelaide S. Meares, Maggie Jones.

Williston Graded School, colored—Mary W. Howe, assistant pricipal; Isabella L. Howe, Louisa G. Nixon, Emma F. Hooper, Maggie Whiteman.

These appointments are made thus early in order that the teachers, sure of employment, may have the opportunity of attending the State Normal School, with reference to special preparation for the next year's work.

An attempt was made some time during Wednesday night to perpetrate a robbery on Geo. W. Huggins, the jeweller. The thief inserted a stick through a side-glass to the show window, and attempted to draw within in his reach a small collection of jewelry which had been left lying in a pile on the shelf, but which was found scattered about promiscuously yesterday morning. The stick, which was about four feet in length and a little over an inch in circumference, was found sticking through the aperture in the window, which is evidence that the would-be thief was frightened from his purpose. There was also a gold watch suspended above the shelf, which had not been disturbed. Mr. Huggins usually keeps all of his valuables under lock and key.

SHALLOTTE, Brunswick Co., N. C., May 23, 1883.

EDITOR POST.—Sir: Will you allow me space in your noble paper to publish the fact that one of the escaped criminals from South Carolina, Solomon Hewett, was captured near or at Lockwoodsfolly bridge, by Mr. R. W. McKeithan and others. But the other one Willie Hardy, which was known to be making his way toward the city, is still at large.

Respectfully yours,
D. K. WILLIS.

The New York *World*, will, under its new management, no longer give aid and comfort to free traders.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SEASHORE!

HOTEL BRUNSWICK.

SMITHVILLE, N. C.

SEASIDE HOTEL!

WRIGHTSVILLE, N. C.

B. L. PERRY, Proprietor.

THESE TWO SUMMER RESORTS WILL be open MONDAY, MAY 28.

The Hotel Brunswick, at Smithville, is 25 miles below Wilmington, and accessible by two first-class steamers, making two trips daily.

The Seaside Hotel is situated in a large grove on Wrightsville Sound; is composed of cottages for families, and within 7 miles of Wilmington, at the head of a fine Shell Road, the best in the Southern country.

BOTH HOTELS IN FULL VIEW OF THE OCEAN.

Good surf and still water bathing.

Every variety of Fish, and abundance of Oysters, Clams and Crabs.

Spacious Ball Rooms, with fine Bands of Music.

Ten-pin Alleys, Billiards and Bar.

Terms moderate.

may 27-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE, May 25th, 1883.

DOGS.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 10TH ALL DOGS found running at large, without a Badge, will be killed,

H. C. BROCK, Chief of Police.

may 27-2t

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company,

SECRETARY & TREASURER'S OFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 22, 1883.

IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION adopted by the the Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, at a meeting held this day, a SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of said Company will be held in the City of Wilmington, at the Office of the Company, at 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 21ST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, "to take into consideration the locating and building of a Railroad from some point on the said Wilmington & Weldon Railroad south of Wilson to Florence, S. C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, or some point east thereof on said road; and such further action in this matter as the said Stockholders assembled in meeting may consider proper."

J. W. THOMPSON, Secretary.

may 27-4m

H. BRUNHILD & BRO.,

Distillers, Wholesale Liquor Dealers

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

CHAMPION CIGAR FACTORY,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HICKS & BRUNHILD & BROS.,

RICHMOND, VA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KIND OF FINE

CHEWING TOBACCO, NAVYS AND TWISTS,

may 20—tf

WILLIAM LYNCH,

THE

Tailor and Clothier,

HAS A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Cassimeres, Doeskins and Broadcloths,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Which he will cut and make to order, in the latest styles.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Store north side of Princess street near Front. may 20—tf

AGENTS WANTED

FOR THE

CELESTIAL SYMBOL,

INTERQRETED. By REV. H. W. MORRIS, D. D. The grandest object of Creation is the SUN. Centre of Life, Heat, Attraction and Chemical Action. Its natural wonders and spiritual teachings are alike marvelous, and make a book of absorbing and intense interest. The great problems of the Material Universe unfolded and illustrated! Nature shown to be a Revelation of God in the noblest and most perfect sense. Highly commended. "Every fact of nature is made to repeat some lesson of His gospel."—N. Y. Evangelist. "Both scientific and devout."—Rev. A. C. George, D. D., Chicago. "A startling revelation concerning the wonders and glories of the Sun."—Elder J. W. McGarvey, Lexington, Ky. "Interesting, instructive and very suggestive."—Bishop Jaggar, of Ohio. It sells fast and pleases all. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo. may 13 2m

LOW TIES AND SLIPPERS.

WE OFFER GREAT VARIETY OF Styles and Makes IN LOW TIES AND SLIPPERS FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' WEAR.

Good Quality, Easy Fitting, and Low Down in Prices.

Call in and examine.

GEO. R. FRENCH & SONS. may 13—tf.

D. A. SMITH,

MANUFACTURER and DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

NO. 43 NORTH FRONT STREET.

The Latest And Handsomest Styles,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

may 4 3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENUINE FAC-SIMILE—Prominent Letters, ALL white on a black ground.

Beware of dealers who attempt to palm off IMITATIONS, SUBSTITUTION or WORTHLESS goods which yield them a LARGER PROFIT. None are genuine without the

SAFE.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N.Y.

may 6—tf.

Commissioners Sale!

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover County, made in a civil action pending in said Court, wherein Ada McClammy as Administratrix of Richard McClammy was Plaintiff, and Cato McClammy and others were Defendants, the undersigned, Commissioner appointed by said decree, will on Friday, 15th of June, A. D. 1883, at the Court House Door in the City of Wilmington, at 12m., offer for sale by Public Auction the lot or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the City of of Wilmington, and bounded and described as follows:—Beginning in the western line of Eighth Street, at a point 33 feet South from its intersection with the line of South side of Swann Street, running thence South with the line of the said West side of Eighth street, 49 feet and 6 inches, thence West 98 feet and 6 inches, thence North 49 feet and 6 inches, thence East 98 feet and 6 inches to the West line of Eighth Street, the beginning, being part of lots 1 and 2 on Block 309, according to the official plan of said City.

Terms of sale one half cash, ballance in six months with interest from day of sale.

MARSDEN BELLAMY, Commissioner.

1a w june 15

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Nancy Cowan vs Francis M. Moore, Thomas H. Wright and others.

THIS action is brought by the above named Plaintiff against the above named Defendants for the conveyance to the Plaintiff from the heirs of Joshua G. Wright, deceased, and the heirs of Isabella Sampson, deceased, of the real estate, or of any interest which they may have or claim in certain premises situated in the City of Wilmington, County and State above mentioned, and which are described in the complaint, and to quiet the title to the said premises. The Defendants Frank D. Young and his wife Emma W. Young, are hereby notified and required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, of the said county of New Hanover, to be held at the Court House, in the said City of Wilmington, on the 13th Monday after the 1st Monday in March A. D. 1883, and defend in said action. Given under my hand this 21st day of April, A. D. 1883.

S. VANAMRINGE, Clerk of Superior Court

april 22 6t

ROCK LIME

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

$1 15 PER CASK.

Discounts on Large Lots.

Address,

FRENCH BROS. Rocky Point, N. C., or C. G. PARSLEY, Jr., Wilmington, N. C.

apl 15 tf

MRS. S. J. AVANT'S,

BOarding House.

NEXT door to Mr. B. F. White's, on Market Between Second and Third Streets Wilmington, N. C. Rates per day, $1.00, per week, $5.00. Meals 35 cents.

feb 18 tf.

CHAS. KLEIN

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker.

All Orders promptly attended to.

The finest CASKETS, the best WORK and the most LIBERAL TERMS.

Shop on Princess between Front and Second. dec 31-tf

WISE people are always on the look-out for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address GEORGE & Co., Portland, Maine.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1883.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL DAY.

Wednesday next, the thirtieth inst., is a day set apart by act of congress as a legal holiday, in honor of the brave soldiers who lost their lives in defence of the permanency of the American government, of republican institutions, and of life, liberty and property in the United States. It matters not which side we were on in the late war, it is our duty now, as citizens of this great country, to do honor to the memory of the men who sacrificed everything, even life itself, for the country's cause. We were confederates, and did everything in our power to maintain the cause in which we had inlisted, but very fortunately for the American people, and particularly the southern people, the undertaking failed, and all thanks are due the men who brought us back to our senses, and in the future we shall, and we feel sure that we represent the sentiments of nine-tenths of the confederate soldiers, do everything in our power to prove our loyalty to the American flag.

We hope to see at the cemetery on Wednesday next the leading citizens and business men of this city. We hope to see the business houses of the city closed on that day. We hope to see the ministers of the gospel at the cemetery, and we hope to see our people from the highest to the lowest, both white and black, Republicans and Democrats, all join in and show their loyalty to this government by doing honor to the dead. We appeal to the whole people to forget the past and live for the future. This is a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, made so by our forefathers and continued so by the sacrifice of a million of lives in the late civil war, and they are entitled to our love, gratitude and prayers, and we ought to do ourselves honor by honoring the nation's dead.

THE COALITION MOVEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The policy of the administration as manifested by the past acts and utterances of those in a position to give its status, is decidedly and emphatically for coalition. No matter how straightouts, so-called, may bicker and cavil about the recognition and political elevation of those who have only recently become part and parcel of the party of liberality and progress in North Carolina; no matter that they complain that the loaves and fishes may be taken from those who have long served in the ranks of the Republican party, the duty of an administration profoundly impressed with the good of the whole country is, and properly ought to be in favor of combining with the great Republican party, the liberal, progressive, anti-proscriptive and anti-bourbon elements outside of that party in a glorious struggle for liberality and freedom of thought and opinion, and the assurance to the colored man of his rights under the law. The Republican party, thank God, is not a party of spoils, it has a high and holy mission to perform. To those who have manfully stood by it and fought the good fight, when it cost a man no little to be a Republican in the south, is due all the honor and praise. Their noble deeds will live to future generations. But even that the Republican party has secured the freedom of the colored man and given him the franchise, their mission is not complete until they secure to him in the south the right to cast his vote as he chooses and to have that vote counted as cast. Their mission is not completed until they wipe out in kindness, but firmly and decisively all vestiges of the war, confining and solidifying this great country, in our grand republic of free and sovereign states, irrevocably cemented together by our glorious union, and governed and controlled by a nation of sovereign voters. To accomplish this much remains to be done, in the south particularly where the white voters are largely in excess of the colored voters, and when if the great conservative element of the white voters remain with the bourbon party the result will be lawless, and effectual denial of the franchise of the colored man, will be a keeping alive of the prejudices of the war, contrary even to the wishes of the great body of the white voters themselves, who having no where else to go, must obey the rule and ruin policy of their bourbon bosses. The duty then of the Republicans of North Carolina is plain; make your platform sufficiently broad and comprehensive to take in all these elements, making a grand union, anti-bourbon, human rights party marching forward for the benefit of the whole country.

The bourbon papers would not oppose Mahone if they were not afraid he was hurting the Republican party. If he was damaging their own party they would not be so mad. They love our party, and whenever it is in danger they hasten to the rescue. If Republicans will only follow Democratic advice, and rely on Democratic information, they will win a glorious victory in 1884. Republicans who always agree with the bourbons are to be brevet Democrats after November 1884, if the Democrats win. They will also secure brevet offices.

The Proposed Colored Convention.

As the negroes have been the chief element at the basis of all political discussion in this country for forty years, and the main business of all political conventions, and as they are now all free Americans and as they have about a million of votes, it would be difficult to find an argument against their having a convention of their own if they choose to hold one. As to any authority for calling one, there is no central committee representing the whole race, but a few or any can invite the assembling of chosen delegages. If a convention is to be held it would be much better if it could be composed of delegates elected by the masses of the colored people. Whatever else is done, we believe the best advisers among the colored people will bear steadily in mind the vast importance of generous and cordial recogition of all who show their friendship for the race by deeds. The black man has exhibited the great virtue of generosity and forbearance. He can now promote harmony among all who are willing to recognize his rights, not to dispute over the crumbs of office, but to show that free labor will intelligently work out its destiny. This will, we trust engage the attention of the colored race in America. A high tariff means good wages. A revenue-only tariff means less wages and little work. The campaign of 1884 is to be a contest between American laborers and European manufacturers. Labor is divided by no color line. The party of protection is the party of American capital and labor. The free traders are the party of foreign capital and labor. The tariff question should largely engage any convention of colored people, and doubtless will. Meanwhile let us hope all rivalries and disputes among them may be amicably settled.—*National Republican.*

Tidal Wave Misfits.

The alleged political revolution of 1882 gave New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Kansas, and Michigan each a tidal wave or Democratic governor. Cleveland in New York, Pattison in Pennsylvania, Butler in Massachusetts, Begole in Michigan and Glick in Kansas were elected by independent or kicking Republicans, and it will be remembered that for weeks after the election every sorehead Republican in the land was pointing with pride to the legend, "I did it," while he was then anxious that every one should read and remember.

The tidal wave governors have now been on trial for several months, and, so far, as the Republicans are concerned, they have been treated with great forbearance. If the fellows who invented this new variety of governor were satisfied and the Democrats happy in possession of the spoils, there seemed no good reason why Republicans should worry themselves about the matter, and they have not done so.

The complaints come from another quarter. The people most disappointed are the Republicans who voted for Democrats under a mistaken sense of duty or under the spur of petty resentment. The growls and grumbles come most from the stiff jointed impracticables who love to call themselves independents, and who affect a conscientious devotion to reform methods. The Democrats who voted the straight ticket have no reason to complain except in the case of Butler, who, of all the tidal wave governors, is the only one who has been true to title.

The exposure of McHenry's swamp-land job in Louisiana has been followed by an official report, made by three Democratic Senators, which uncovers the operations of another ring. John McHenry secured his swamp-land contract from his brother, the present Governor, and it is an interesting coincidence that the Governor was Chairman of the board which has allowed a ring composed of a defaulting Sheriff, three ex-Sheriffs, the state Auditor, the Attorney-General, and several court clerks to work a "very good thing" in tax claims. The statement of the investigating committee that they have never known a more reckless expenditure of public funds or a greater abuse of public confidence has greatly angered at least one of the beneficiaries, a person who has "killed his man," but the newspapers are unanimous in denunciation of the ring. The most prominent of these goes so far as to say that the land job and the tax job are only "specimen bricks," indicating the existence of a rich mine of Democratic rascality not yet developed, and asks that old question: "What are the people going to do about it?" The people might begin their work with two or three prosecutions in the courts.—*New York Times.*

American Sunday School Union.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 20.—The American Sunday School Union held its fifty-ninth anniversary in this city this evening. A large audience attended, and the exercises were deeply interesting. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley presided and made the opening address. The other principal addresses of the evening were by Rev. C. L. Godell, D. D., of St. Louis, and ex-Gov. A. H. Colquitt, of Atlanta, Ga. The summary of the mission work of the union for the year is as follows: new schools organized, 2,258 (teachers in the same, 10,376); scholars, 82,749; a decided increase and a similar advance all along the line over last year's work, which was the largest of any of the preceeding years in the society's history but two; 2,087 schools aided and 2,934 schools aided previously reported; 5,940 Bibles and 3,089 testaments distributed; 9,618 addresses delivered and 35,306 families visited.

During the fifty-nine years of its existence the union has organized 74,027 schools, with total membership of 3,587,850.

For Irelrnd---At Cooper Institute.

The large hall of Cooper Institute was crowded to its fullest capacity on the occasion of a meeting to complete the organization of the National Land League in this city. The meeting was enthusiastic, and the resolutions and the speakers confined themselves to the business in hand. Neither the Pope's recent admonition to his clergy nor the dynamite policy was mentioned, but the resolutions speak of English rule in Ireland as the "tyranny of a foreign country;" promise the support of the National League "until Ireland shall be a nation," declare that "national independence is the only solution of Ireland's difficulties;" assert that England's fear of a powerful commercial and industrial rival is the motive of her course in Ireland; urge the members of the League to discontinue the purchase and sale of English products, and protest against the Gladstone policy in Ireland.

If, as is intended, all the Irish societies in this country are united in the National League, and if all the members absolutely abstain from the purchase or sale or use of English products, that will be evidence that they are in earnest, and it will considerably lessen the demand here for English products. For the rest, Ireland cannot be made an independent nation without a good deal of hard fighting; and we hope the members of the Land League see this. No people ever relieved themselves of rulers they hated by the mere force of resolutions adopted in a distant country.

A considerable number of Americans believe that the English way of managing Ireland is blundering and wrong and would be glad to see it mended. But when they read resolutions demanding that Ireland shall be an independent nation they ask themselves how it is intedded to attain this object. "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow," and no sensible or thoughtful Irishman can conceal from himself, or ought to conceal from his less intelligent countrymen, that to separate Ireland from Great Britain and make and keep the island "an independent nation" will require a good many hard blows, a great deal of desperate fighting—which is to be done, not here, but in Ireland or in England, Nor is it amiss to caution the leaders of the Land League against too many resolutions. The Americans are a practical people, who know that resolutions alone effect nothing. But the proposition to cease buying, selling or using English goods is practical and entirely lawful. Let that be tried for a beginning.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Israel Washburn.

The recent death of Israel Washburn leads the *Bangor Whig* to recall attention to the remarkable career of the Washburn brothers. Israel was the oldest, having been born in 1813. They were born in Livermore, Me., a rural town, of parents in humble circumstances and made their own way in the world. Israel was for many years a member of congress and governor of the state. Algernon S. was a successful merchant in Boston and subsequently in Hollowell, where he died; Elihu B. was a representative of the (Ill.) district from 1852 to 1869, when he was appointed by President Grant secereatary of state and subsequently minister to France; Cadwallader C. settled in Wisconsin and was for many years a member of congress from his state, a major general in the union army during the war, and afterwards governor; Chas. A. was a minister to Paraguay from 1861 to 1869 and wrote a readable book on that country; Samuel B. was a shipmaster and afterwards an officer in the volunteer service of the navy during the late civil war, and now resides on the old homestead at Livermore, and Wm. D. is one of the wealthiest men in Minnesota, has been three times elected to congress and is at present a member of that body.

It is a pity that all whistlers were not made to keep company with Morere, the tenor, in a lunatic asylum. He is incurably mad over his pet hobby—whistling. For years he cultivated that faculty, until he was able to emit a blast that would frighted the cab horses on the boulevards of Paris and drive cornet players wild with envy. Once he was arrested and fined for disturbing the public peace, when he had only whistled and air, while walking home from the opera—loud enough, however, to wake up every one within half a mile, more or less. On another occasion he was singing in "Faust" at the grand opera, and having a cold, gave some false notes. The audience hissed. Down he sprang into the orchestra and cried: "Since you have begun to hiss, let me tell you that you don't understand the art in the least. Now listen." Then he gave a whistle a minute long and loud enough to make a calliope sick. There was no more hissing, and the opera went on. At present he believes himself commissioned to learn to whistle loud enough to drown the sounds of a locomotive and all the bells of Nortre Dame together; and as he practices faithfully ten hours a day, his fellow-lunatics in the asylum are most worthy objects of pity.

A southern bourbon organ having asserted that "the first principle of the Democratic party is to secure office," a Pennsylvania paper says, "If there were no salaries attached to the office the Democratic party would have no principle."

A man never prides himself on the smallness of his wife's feet when she has got them planted in his spine and is trying to kick him out of bed to build the fire.

Frederic Douglass.

If there is any man, woman, or child of the black race who does not look with affection, as well as admiration and respect, upon the good, gray head of the illustrious man whose name is written above, it is because of want of information as to his history, or because of bias on some passing question which obscures the observer's view of his character. Mr. Douglass has come down to us from a former generation. He was a co-worker, as he was the peer, of Garrison, Phillips, Parker, Garrett, and the rest, who for the twenty years preceding the civil war cried out like the prophets of old against the wrong of the age. But for the agitation of the slavery question maintained by them there would have been no Republican party, no check upon slavery, no emancipation, and no enfranchisement of the blacks. The flaming zeal and burning eloquence of these pioneers aroused what little conscience was left in the north, and little by little the cause Human of Rights pressed forward until property in man became odious to millions who had not the moral courage to say so. Men impatient of a difference of opinion, or misapprehending the turn of a sentence, may chafe at the temerity of Mr. Douglass in joining a recommendation for a colored convention, but it is not becoming in young men for whose freedom he plead at considerable peril before they were born to accuse him of lack of fidelity to what he deems the best interest of his race. He is not infallible, but he is honest. He is as staunch a Republican, in these days when negroes are pursued for their votes by some who have no other interest in them, as he was an abolitionist when negroes were pursued to be returned to the slavery from which they had fled. Frederick Douglass is the most eminent American in whose veins courses African blood. He is clear of head and sound of heart. The welfare of the colored race is the dearest object of his life. It is not necessary that any who disagree with him as to holding a convention should accuse him of sinister motives. In any convention of colored people which may meet he will naturally be a conspicuous figure. No judgment cooler and no tongue more eloquent than his can be found to to warn the Republican party of the consequences of falling under the control of men who shout for the negro in every campaign, and conspire with his worst foes when in office. The Republican party will be sure to have the support of Mr. Douglass, and of the colored race generally, if it deserves it. But if in the future, as it has sometimes done in the past, it should fall under the control of men who fear bourbon censure more than they desire the approval of the black race and its friends, the law of self-preservation will teach the colored voters whether it is better to trust the southern bourbon himself, or his prostrate lackey who apologizes to him for seeming to be a Republican. —*National Republican.*

Tonnage Tax.

Assistant Secretary French has written a letter to the collector of customs at Newport News, Va., in regard to an inquiry whether tonnage tax can be collected of a vessel of the United States on clearance foreign, when it has not been previously paid, and also whether tonnage tax can be collected of a foreign vessel on entry from a domestic port, if after leaving a domestic port destined to a foreign port her certificate of last payment shall have expired; and also whether evidence of the payment of tonnage tax within a year is a necessary prerequisite to the granting clearance to a foreign or domestic vessel.

The assistant secretary says that the first clause of section 4319, revised statutes, requiring the payment of tonnage tax on the entry of any vessel from a foreign port is considered to supercede the rule laid down in section 4224, revised statutes, which made the tax collectable on first clearance or first entry, within a calendar year, and that the rule now is to collect the tax on the first entry made by a vessel foreign or domestic from a foreign port; and this tax cannot be collected again till a second entry of the same vessel shall occur, at least twelve months from the date of the last payment. Tonnage tax, therefore can be collected of no vessel on a clearance foreign, and if a certificate of payment made by any vessel shall expire, after she shall leave one domestic port and enter another, en route to a foreign port, the tax does not attach to such vessel. But if such a certificate shall have expired before the vessel's entry, and if not then paid it would be collectable on her next entry at a domestic port. The payment of a tax is not a prerequisite to a clearance.

Borrowing Newspapers.

An exchange says: "We want people to borrow our paper, and we hope no one will stop reading it because they can't own a copy, so long as they can beg, steal or borrow one, or the use of it. A paper that is borrowed a great deal is like a good wheelbarrow, or a stump puller or a good kraut-cutter—it must have some merit or it would not be wanted." And then it boastfully adds: "We know of one woman who borrowed the reading of this paper for three years and a half and then became converted and joined the church. On another man it had nearly the opposite effect; he has borrowed it so long that he would not rent a house in a neighborhood where that paper wasn't taken."

A Chicago woman fell out of a balloon in an Arkansas town, and falling fast frequent, killed everybody in the place. Telegraphic dispatches reported next day that a cyclone had struck the town.

Butler, Cleveland and Pattison are now called the "tidal-wave-misfits."

Andersonville Prison.

The following description of Anderson, Ga., the historical site of the Andersonville prison pen, where so many of the Union soldiers of the late war, who were unfortunately taken prisoners, suffered the pains of exposure and starvation, and gave up their lives to the cruelty and barbarity practiced by a people boasting the civilization of the 19th century, brings back to the mind of the editor, himself a prisoner of war for six months, the memories of a time which we hope never will be repeated in this country. The account will be of peculiar interest to soldiers of the late war, and of some interest to all classes:

Anderson is the name of a station on the southwestern railroad; about sixty miles from Macon. It is nothing but a railroad station, and the only thing that characterizes the spot is the immense Union Cemetery of some twenty acres, over which floats the star spangled banner. The cemetery is constructed on the spot where the prisoners were buried, and the trenches were dug with such precision and regularity that the soldiers were not disturbed, but allowed to remain as their comrades interred them, working under the watchful eye and fixed bayonets of the Georgia Home Guard. The cemetery is surrounded by a stout wall with an iron gate, and is under the supervision of a superintendent, who lives on the grounds. It is a plain spot. There is not much attempt made to ornament this city of our martyred dead. It would take a great deal of even such influence as plants and flowers possess to dispel the melancholy memories that haunt this hill in the pine woods of southern Georgia. There are actually buried on this elevation 13,715 men. The soldier whose identity was preserved by his comrades is marked in his resting place by a white marble stone rising ten inches above the ground. A square marble block with the word "Unknown" on it is repeated above 1,000 times in the cemetery. Part of the stockade is still standing. There are two rows of trees—one inside the other. The outside row has fallen down save a few posts here and there, but a large part of the inner wall still stands. Trees have grown up around the old pen, and a thick growth of underbrush now covers the site of the prison. No traces of the famous brook that ran through the stockade now remain, nor of the wonderful well dug by the prisoners. It is all now a mild and and peaceful section of the country. Many of the soldiers in the cemetery have handsome headstones lifted to their memory by friends in the north, and efforts are frequently made to have certain graves "kept green" with flowers and shower pot.—*Morehead (Minn.) Evening News.*

Mail Matter Held for Postage.

The postmaster general yesterday issued an order, to take effect on the first of July next, with respect to what is known as "held for postage" matter. The order provides that "whenever any letter prepaid at less than one full rate of postage, or any parcel of third or fourth class matter not fully prepaid, and being otherwise mailable, is deposited at a postoffice of the first, second or third class and consigned to any other postoffice within the United States, it shall be the duty of the postmaster to send to the addressee an official postal card containing a notice of the detention, and a request to remit the proper amount of postage to enable the letter or parcel to be forwarded to its destination.

"This provision applies only to matter which does not bear the card or the address of the sender. Such card matter should be returned immediately to the party mailing it, as prescribed by existing regulations."

The law requires that letters prepaid with less than one full rate, and third and fourth class matter not fully prepaid, shall be sent to the dead letter office, but under this order where the sender is not known the addressee is to be given an opportunity of paying the deficient postage, and of receiving the matter direct from the mailing office. This plan has been tried for nearly a year past at the letter carrier offices with most satisfactory results; the statistics showing that more than 80 per cent, of the addressees notified have responded with the postage. The success of the experiment has induced the postmaster general to extend the system to all the presidential offices.

When You are Ready to Go—Go

All the people have not learned the art of leaving a place in an appropriate manner. When you are ready to depart do so at once—gracefully and politely, and with no dallying. Don't say, "its about time I was going and settle back and talk on aimlessly for another ten minutes. Some people have just such a tiresome habit. They will even rise and stand about the room in various attitudes, keeping their host standing, and then by an effort succeed in getting as far as the hall, when a new thought strikes them. They then brighten up visibly, and stand some minutes longer, saying nothing of importance and keeping everybody in a restless nervous state. After the door is opened the prolonged leave taking begins, and everybody in general and particular is invited to call. Very likely a last thought strikes the departing visitor, which his friend must risk a cold to hear in the end. What a relief when the door is finally closed. There is no need of being offensively abrupt, but when you are ready to go —go!

Up to date only thirteen ex-Congressmen have applied for ex-Commissioner Raum's old place.

A Case Nearer Home.

Men have often read of the drunkard taking the last piece of money from his babe's neck, the small contributions ("Kismas money") from the other child's tin bank, and the selling of furniture and other comforts from around his dependent family, to buy whiskey; and because these things occurred at a distance, and the only evidence of their truth came through the newspapers, they were pronounced "temperance tales, gotten up for effect by prohibition fanatics" and not to be believed by the sensible, (?) moderate drinkers. So far as this community may have indulged such incredulity, it can longer do so. A case—the worst on record—has occurred almost in our midst. The facts can be known for the asking. The man had been on a long drunk. Had spent all his money and could get no liquor on credit.

His wife owned the homestead and had sold timber and got a little money with which to buy food and raiment for the family. He wanted that money to continue his spree, and when all his entreaties, threats and other arguments failed to get it, he takes the nursing babe, over a year old, away from its mother, brother and sisters, to a distant unoccupied cabin, where he kept it, cold and hungry, from early in the day until late in the night. The loving, anxious, and almost crazy mother, after exhausting every effort to procure a return of the child, concluded to conceal herself and wait the slumbering effects of dying whiskey to aid her work of material love.

About 11 o'clock in the night, when all was quiet, she ventured into the cabin, took her sobbing and exhausted child and started for home. She was soon overtaken by the aroused and furious husband, when and where the officer of the law took hold of the man and ended the unequal struggle for the possession of the child, accompanied by the most piteous appeals of the mother and curses of the father.

Who can say the man who makes and sells that which is the direct cause of such conduct is a friend to society? —*Hickory Carolinian.*

A word of caution is necessary about the ink pencils which have come so much into vogue lately. A most useful implement to the business man, this innocent looking pencil can be easily converted into a treacherous friend, and on no consideration should be used to write signatures. The composition of the pencil is a peculiar combination, highly poisonous in itself—and herein lies the danger to signature writers—competent to give off two or more impressions on damped paper—not tissue paper, be it understood, but ordinary writing paper. Attention was first directed to the peculiarity by an official of the bank of New Zealand, and experiments proved the easy practicability of making a clear copy of the filling in of a cheque with this ink pencil. First, the writing of the cheque is transferred, upside down, of course, to a slip of damped paper, and from that transferred, right side up, to another slip of damped paper. We tested this recently in the case of a cheque written with the ink pencil and sent in from the country, and by simple hand pressure obtained a very perfect copy of the transferable parts of the document.—*Paper and Printing Trade Journal.*

"It was done to please the negroes," was it? And if so, why not? Why are not negro citizens entitled to some of the pleasures to be bestowed by government? The howling over their appointment is done to wickedly incite vulgar jealousies and mean prejudices which the howlers suppose (insultingly) to lurk in "the lower class whites." It is a base attempt to re-inflame animosities that can result in nothing but harm to the state and the general public, no matter how much they might temporarily subserve the rascally ends of the most unscrupulous faction that ever affronted free men.

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Will contain over 60,000 NAMES, and is intended to be the FULLEST AND MOST RELIABLE REFERENCE BOOK ever published for North Carolina.

The Business and Professional Men of every County, City and Village will be recorded and classified for convenient reference.

Price $5.00.

Those whom I fail to see will please communicate with me at Raleigh, N. C. L. BRANSON, Publisher. april 28 2m

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted every where to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. april 8 3t

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REFERS BY PERMISSION TO MESSRS. E. E. Burruss, President First National Bank and C. M. Stedman, President Bank of New Hanover. Sept. 16-tf

J. C. SCOTT,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

SHOPS ON PRINCESS BETWEEN Third and Fourth, and on Front between Market and Princess streets. Best workmen employed. Work done on shortest notice. Second-handed shoes bought for Cash. Confectionery Stand attached. Call and see me. dec 26 1y

SEEDS ESPECIALLY FOR THE SOUTH!

Bulbs and Plants for house or garden, FREE. Floral Guide of Field, Garden, Flower and Tree Seeds and Plants, FREE. Sibley's Farmers' Almanac, 1200 price centers on Southern Gardening, 10 cents. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., Seedsmen, Rochester, N. Y. and Chicago, Ill. dec.17—1y

SCHUTTE'S CAFE,

NO. 3 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET.

I HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHIONABLE

RESTAURANT.

I am prepared to take boarders by the

DAY, WEEK, and MONTH

First Class Accommodations for Ladies.

The very best will be furnished that can be purchased in this or the

NORTHERN MARKETS

Liquors, Wines, &c.,

Will be of

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

The City of Wilmington has long needed a First Class and

Fashionable Cafe.

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

And it is my purpose to supply this want.

Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.

Conducted on the

EUROPEAN STYLE.

F. A. SCHUTTE,

Proprietor.

jan 14—tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1883.

[Poem by Mr. Geo. Alfred Townsend delivered at Washington D. C., on the occasion of the reunion of the Army of the Potomac.]

Civil soldiers, reassembled by the river of your fame!
Ye who saved the virgin city battled in Washington's clear name;
Which of all your past commanders doth this day your memory haunt—
Scott, McDowell, Burnside, Hooker, Meade, McClellan, Halleck, Grant?

There is one too little mentioned when your proud reunions come,
And the thoughtful love of country dies upon the sounding drum;
Let me call in your muster! Let me wake him in your grief!
Captain by the constitution, Abraham Lincoln was your chief!

Ever nearest to his person, ye were his defense and shield;
He alone of your commanders died upon the battle field;
All your generals were his children, leaning on him childish-willed,
And they all were filial mourners round the mighty tomb he filled.

Tender as the harp of David his soft answers now become,
When amid the cares of kingdoms rose and fell some Absalom;
And his humor gilds his memory like a light within a tent,
Or the sunken sun that lingers on the lofty monument.

Like the slave that saw the sunrise with his face toward the west;
As it flashed, while yet 'twas hidden, on a slender steeple's crest;
So while Victory turned her from him, ere the dawn in welcome came,
On his pen Emancipation glittered like an altar flame.*

Feeling for the doomed deserter, feeling for the drafted sire,
For the empty northern hearthstone and the southern home afire,
Mercy kept him grim as Molock, all the future babes to free,
And eternal peace to garner for the millions yet to be.

Not a soldier of the classics, he could see through learned pretense,
Master of the greatest science, military common sense;
As he watched your marches, comrades, hither, thither wayward years—
On his map the roads you followed, you can trace them by his tears.

In the rear the people clamored, in the front the generals missed
In his inner councils harbored critic and and antagonist;
But he ruled them by an instinct like the queen's among the bees,
With a health of soul that honeyed publicans and pharisees

sint of faith, we look behind us for a chief of higher tone,
While the voice that drowned the trumpets was the echo of our own.
Ever thus, my old companions! genius has us by the hand,
Walking on the tempest with us, every crisis to command.

Like the bugle blown at evening by some homesick son of art,
Lincoln's words unearthly quiver in the universal heart,
Not an echo left of malice, scarce of triumph in the strain,
As when summer thunder murmurs in pathetic showers of rain.

Years forever consecrated, here he lived where duties be,
Never crying on the climate or the toil's monotony;
Here is darling boy he buried, and the night in vigil wept
Like His Lord within the garden, when the tired disciples slept.

How his call for men went ringing round the world, a mighty bell!
And the races of creation came the proud revolt to quell!
Standing in the last reaction on the rock of human rights,
Worn and mournful grew his features in the flash of battle lights.

Once, like Moses from the mountain, looked he on the realm he won,
When the slaves in burning Richmond knelt and thought him Washington;
Then an envious bravo snatched from the theatre of things,
To become a saint of nature in the Pantheon of Kings.

Faded are the golden chevrons, vanished in the pride of war!
Mild in heaven his moral glory lingers like the morning star,
And the freeman's zone of cotton his white spirit seems to be,
And the insects in the harvest beat his army's reveille.

All around him spoiled or greedy, women vain and honors spent,
Still his faith in human nature lived without discouragement;
For his country, which could raise him, barefoot, to the monarch's heighs,
Could he mock her, or his mother, though her name she could not write?

Deep the wells of humble childhood, cool the spring beside the hut:
Millions more as poor as Lincoln see the door he has not shut,
Not till wealth has made its canker every poor white's cabin through,
Shall the great republic wither or the infidel subdue.

Stand around your great commander. Lay aside your little fears!
Every Lincoln carries freedom's car along a hundred years;
And when next the call for soldiers rolls along the golden belt,
Look to see a mightier column rise and march, prevail and melt!

London is beginning to eat horse meat with a full knowledge of its identity.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOS. E. GILMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ONSLOW COUNTY, N. C.

PRACTICES in the courts of Carteret, Onslow, Duplin and Pender counties.—Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims. Persons desiring to purchase or sell lands in either of the above named counties will consult their own interest by seeing or corresponding with me. Address

THOMAS E. GILMAN,
Attorney at Law,
nov 26 tf Jacksonville, N C

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Molasses.

NEW CROP CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

In Hogshead,, Tierces and Barrels For sale by

mh 18 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

Butter Lard and Meat.

50 Kegs and Tubs BUTTER,
200 do do LARD,
225 Boxes MEAT,
50 Boxes CHEESE,

For sale by

mh 18 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

Bungs, Nails, &c

25 Bbls BUNGS,
250 Kegs NAILS,
500 Bundles HOOP IRON,
25 Bbls GLUE,

For sale by

mh 18 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

Sugar, Coffee, Flour,

A FULL STOCK ON HAND,

For sale by

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,
Wholesale Grocers,

mh 18 tf S. E. cor. Front and Dock Sts.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE,

Under Foreclosure Of Mortgage.

BY VIRTUE AND IN PURSUANCE OF a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, rendered at the December Term A. D., 1882, of said Court, in a certain action therein pending between W. P. Canaday as Plaintiff, and C. D. Merrill, and C. D. Morrill as Administrator of B. D. Morrill, Julia Ann Morrill, W. C. Farrow, and wife Ann Augusta Farrow and Ida May Conkling, Defendants. The undersigned, Commissioner appointed by said decree, will sell by public auction, at the Court House Door in the City of Wilmington, on Monday the 4th day of June, 1883, at 12 m., for cash, that certain lot or parcel of land lying, being and situated in the City of Wilmington, County and State aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the eastern line of Third Street, Sixty-six (66) feet northwardly from its intersection with the northern line of Hanover Street, running thence along the eastern line of Third Street northwardly sixty-six (66) feet, thence eastwardly, parallel with Hanover Street one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence southwardly, parallel with Third Street sixty-six (66) feet, thence westwardly, parallel with Hanover Street, one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet to the eastern line of Third Street, the beginning—This 27th day of April, 1883.

MARSDEN BELLAMY,
Commissioner.

april 29 6t

THE GENUINE
Williams Sewing Machines
ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE
BEST IN THE WORLD

They have received highest Awards at the Centennial and at all other leading Exhibitions held in Europe and America.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED BY THE MAKERS.

Factories located at Montreal, Canada, and Plattsburg, New York.

THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.
347 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

may 6—6m

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co

COMMENCING Tuesday, November 18th, 1882, trains on this Road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH

3.16 P M, Fast Mail, daily, makes through connections for Savannah Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford Va and Charleston.

11.51 A M, Through mail daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah & Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

6.30 H M, Freight daily (except Sunday.

7.30 A M, Freight daily (except Sundays

LEAVE PETERSBURG—NORTH

2.55 A M, Fast mail, Daily, Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va

7.30 A M, Freight daily, (except Sunday)

2.40 P M, Though mail, daily, connecting Rith Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west. Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester, Chester and Centralia. Pullman sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York,

7.35 P M, Freight daily (except Sunday)

A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond 11.30 A m, and Norfolk 12.25 P M

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

J R KENLY, Superintendent.
A POPE, G P & T Agent nov 19 tf

PROSPECTUS.

THE

WILMINGTON POST

FOR

1883,

With its Exceedingly Large Subscription LIST is the Best

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

In this State. It is the Only

Republican Paper

Published in the Second and Third Congressional Districts.

It reaches all classes of the people,

WHITE and COLORED,

It advocates Equal Rights before the Law and at the Ballot Box of ALL MEN,

Its location is in the

LARGEST COMMERCIAL CITY

in North Carolina.

GIVES ALL THE

LATEST MARINE

AND

MARKET REPORT.

IT IS OPPOSED TO

RINGS AND CLIQUES

Railroad.

Political or

Commercial,

And Exposes them Whenever Found.

ADVERTISING RATES LOW

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ONLY

TWO DOLLARS

A Year in Advance.

Do not Forget to Send the Money With Your Name.

Address,

THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Midland North Carolina Railway.

Atlantic and North Carolina Division.

Time Table, No. 1.

In Effect Sunday, July 16th, 1882.

Express, Passenger and Mail Trains run on this road as follows:

Arrive.	Leave.	STATIONS.	Arrive.	Leave.
P.M.	P M.	CENTRAL DIV'N	P M.	P M.
	6 00	SMITHFIED		2 20
6 15	6 20	Pine Level Avenue	2 43	2 43
6 35	6 40	Holts Mill	2 56	2 55
6 46	6 51	Princeton	3 01	2 02
7 10	7 11	Copeland's	3 17	3 17
F 20		GOLDSBORO	3 30	
		A & N C DIVISION		
	1 09	GOLDSBORO		4 30
1 27	1 32	Best's	4 53	4 53
1 50	2 05	La Grange	5 08	5 08
2 22	2 23	Falling Creek	5 28	5 28
2 51	3 16	KINSTON	5 58	6 43
3 50	3 55	Dover	6 14	6 14
4 16	4 21	Core Creek	6 33	6 33
4 43	4 48	Tuscarora	6 50	6 50
4 54	4 56	Clarke's	6 58	6 58
5 20	5 60	NEW BERNE	7 20	7 30
6 24	6 39	Riverdale	8 02	8 02
6 51	6 34	Croatan	8 07	8 07
6 52	6 55	Havelock	8 24	8 24
7 24	7 35	Newport	8 49	8 52
7 44	7 44	Wildwood	9 00	9 00
7 52	7 52	Hollywood	9 06	9 06
8 05	8 07	San Souci Hotel	9 17	9 18
8 08	8 18	Atlantic Hotel	9 20	9 24
8 16		MOREHEAD Depot.	9 27	

Train 48 connects with North Carolina train bound west at 1:00 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train bound South at 6:44 and 8:29 p. m.

Train 47 connects with North Carolina train from the west, arriving at Goldsboro 4:12 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train from the South, arriving at Goldsboro, 9:50 a. m.

Train 4 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train bound south, arriving at Goldsboro 8:34 and 8:29 p. m, and bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 9:06 p. m.

Train 3 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train from the north, arriving at Goldsboro 6:44 p. m.

Trains 3 and 4 are specially adapted for local travel, and will carry first and second class coaches. Baggage will be checked on these trains.

J. W. ANDREWS,
Chief Engineer and General Manager.

FAST MAIL

AND

PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE

NORTH AND EAST via RICHMOND FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROADS.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W & W RR] daily at.....*5 45 p m and *9 30 p m and *8 40 a m

Leave Richmond at *5 02 am and †8 22 am and *1 47 p m.

Arrive at Washington at *9 10 a m and †1 00 p m, and *9 30 p m.

Arrive at Baltimore at †12 00 a m and †3 09 p m, and *11 20 p m.

Arrive at Philadelphia at †2 42 p m and †6 18 p m, *2 30 a m.

Arrive at New York at †5 30 p m and †9 30 p m, and *6 50 a m.
†Daily, Sunday excepted.
*Daily.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6 50 a m, trains to New York, and on the 8 40 a m trains to Washington

C A TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.
E T D Myers, Gen'l Supt
nov 19 tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP
HOUSES AND LOTS.
OR
BUILDING LOTS,
IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.
Apply to
W. P. CANADAY.

R. BEVERLY PRAYTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
POINT CASWELL, N. C.

PRACTICES in the civil and criminal courts of Pender, New Hanover and Sampson counties. Prompt attention given to collections. nov 26 tf

REAL ESTATE.

792 LOTS

ON

17TH STREET.

BETWEEN

MARKET & MULBERRY

STREETS.

Size 30 Feet Front

BY

80 Feet Deep.

I WILL SELL THE

TRACTS OF LAND

On 17th St., between Market and Mulberry Strees in Lots of

30 by 160 Feet.

For one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 Years' time.

THE LOCATION

Of this Property is in the North-western part of Wilmington.

THE LOTS

Are high and level, and the fact that the City cannot tax them makes the investment more desirable.

LOTS

In other parts of the City, also, for sale.

Apply in person, or by letter to,

W. P. CANADAY,
Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., May 13, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after May 13, 1883, at 8.30 A. m. Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at.....6.40 A M
Arrive at Weldon.....12.40 P M
Leave Weldon.....3.10 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot.....9.10 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN, Daily—No. 40 South.

Leave Weldon.....6.10 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot.....12.55 P M

Mail and Passenger Trains, Daily.
Nos. 48 North.

Leave Wilmington.....5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon.....2.20 A. M.

Train No 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 7 A. M. and 5.15 P M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 1 50 A M and 10 P M daily.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.55 P.M. Returning leave Scotland Neck at 7 A. M. daily.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

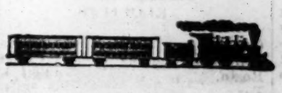
All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

For accommodation of local travel a passenger coach will be attached to local freight leaving Wilmington at 5.15 A. M., Daily except Sundays.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON Gen'l Passenger Agent.
may 13 tf

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
PETERSBURG, VA., May 13, 1883.



COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1883, trains on this road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Trains leaving Petersburg (Washington street Depot) as follows:

Passenger trains, daily.....12.42 and 4.12 P.M.
Arrive at Weldon.....2.42 and 5.56 P.M.
Freight trains daily, except Sunday.....7.25 A. M
Arrive at Weldon.....2.30 P. M.

LEAVE WELDON.

Passenger Trains, daily.....2.25 A. M. 1 P M.
Arrive at Petersburg.....4.15 A.M. 5.12 P.M
Freight trains daily, except Sunday.....4.30 P.M.
Arrive at Petersburg.....10.00 P.M.

Train leaving Petersburg at 4.12 P. M. stops only at Bellfield.

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Northern Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains North bound freight trains stop all night at Mt. Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. J. Brown, Dispatcher of Trains.
may 13-tf

COAL AND WOOD.

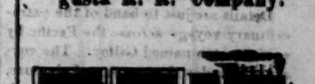
Coal, of Best Red and White Ash, Grate, Stove, Cannel, and Furnace size. Wood of all kinds in full supply, low prices.

J. A. SPRINGER,
mar 17 tf Central Yard

RAILROADS.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.



WILMINGTON, N. C, May 13, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER May 13, 1883, at 1.00 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)
Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington.....9.30 A M
Leave Florence.....2.55 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction.....6.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia.....6.40 A. M
Leave Columbia.....10.00 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction.....10.20 P. M
Leave Florence at.....1.52 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington.....6.10 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West,

Leave Wilmington.....11.10 P. M
Arrive at Florence.....2.20 A. M

Mail and Passenger Train, Daily—No. 43 East.

Leave Florence.....3.25 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington.....7.43 P M

Train 43 stops at all stations.

Nos. 40 stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on C. & C. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 48.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
may 13-tf

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 10, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after May 10, 1883, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

No. 1 { Leave Wilmington.....7.40 P M / Arrive at Charlotte at.....7.00 A M
No. 2 { Leave Charlotte at.....8.45 P M / Arrive at Wilmington at 8.25 A M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.
Train No. 1. Daily except Sunday.
Do. No. 2 do do Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte.....8.30 A. M
Arrive at Shelby.....12.30 P. M
Leave Shelby.....1.40 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte.....5.40 P. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 makes close connection at Hamlet with R & A Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations Western N. C. R. R. Asheville and points West.

Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens Atlanta and all points Southwest.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.
jan 5-tf

JOHN WERNER,

PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER

AND PERFUMER.

29 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also Commercial and Commercial Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

BROWN & PEARSON.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND Shaving Saloon, No. 2 North Front Street.

Best Workmen employed. Prices as usual. Give us a call may 9-3y

A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

A Sailor Crosses the Pacific Alone in a Small 2 ton Boat

The London *Daily News* condenses from antipodean sources the following interesting account of the voyage made by a foolhardy mariner from San Francisco to a point near Australia:

Details are just to hand of the extraordinary voyage across the Pacific by an American named Gilfoy. The voyage was undertaken as one of pleasure, but the adventures he passed through were not all of an agreeable nature.—Gilfoy and his little craft were fallen in with on the twenty-ninth of January by the schooner Albert Vittery. He was then 160 miles off Cape Sandy and when taken from the boat was in a state of extreme exhaustion. He kept a log of the voyage, in which the whole of his experience was recorded. It seems that he left San Francisco on the twenty-ninth of August last year, with the intention of crossing the Pacific and reaching Australia. He anticipated that the voyage would occupy some five months, for which period he had provisioned his boat, taking with him also 140 gallons of water. For the first week matters went on very satisfactorily, but after this calms and headwinds were encountered, which continued for at least a fortnight. On the twenty-sixth of September he crossed the line, having then fair winds. Subsequently, however, calms set in, and very little progress was made, so little, indeed, that Gilfoy found it necessary to shorten his food; but before this he was unable to eat much on account of having no exercise. It was Gilfoy's habit to sleep three or four hours before daylight, but in this he was very often disturbed by the knocking of fish against his boat. Very often sharks came near to the boat, and after taking mouthfuls of small fish, would disappear. Gilfoy, however, was very much afraid of the sharks, and made a harpoon from a boat hook, and with this he speared any that came within his reach. The sharks, however, soon became aware of the danger of going too near the boat, and after this kept a safe distance off. Several of them were struck with the improvised harpoon, but Gilfoy was unable to draw any of them near the boat. When, however, he went below, he found that the sharks ventured dangerously near his boat, and in order to keep them off he had to resort to stratagem. Each time when he retired to rest he put his shirt in the place where he was accustomed to sit, and the sharks, still thinking he was there, did not venture near. On November 10th the brigantine Topic was spoken and Gilfoy was enabled to rectify his compass, having previously been guided by dead reckoning. He also received from the vessel a quantity of fruit. On the 9th of December he was sailing along rapidly when his boat was suddenly struck by a wave and capsized, and Gilfoy way thrown into the water. He managed to get on the bottom of the boat and by great exertion succeeded in righting it, though immediately afterward it was turned completely over a second time. Fortunately he was again able to right the craft, but found that most of his provisions and water had been lost and spoiled by the salt water. He was then 1,400 miles off Cape Sandy. It took him seven days to put his vessel in order, and he again resumed his voyage. Shortly after this a sword-fish struck the boat, causing it to leak very much, and it was not observed by Gilfoy until the boat was very nearly full of water. By the capsizing of the boat Gilfoy lost his watch and compass, and he therefore determined to make for New Calidonia. On the 7th of January he caught a bird which had flown on his boat, and four days later he caught a second one. The bird in this instance alighted on top of the adventurer's head. Both of these were very acceptable for food. On the 14th of January Gilfoy ate the last of his provisions—a two pound tin of preserved meat—which had lasted him for a week. On more than one occasion a flying-fish was caught, which was eaten without ceremony. Gilfoy was now becoming ravenous for want of food. The 16th of January brought another disaster, the rudder of the vessel giving way, but this was counteracted to a certain extent by a temporary contrivance which he rigged up. Off Cape Bellonia Island another bird was caught, but by this time Gilfoy's hunger was becoming too great for him to bear, and a last resort he took the barnacles from the bottom of the boat and extracted what he could from them. On the 24th he shot a bird with his revolver, but was unable to recover it from the water. The next day he was fortunate enough to catch another bird and this did him for two meals. He cooked it over a few broken matches. Sunday and Monday passed without any food, and by this time being careless which way the vessel steered, he lay down to sleep. A short time afterward he awoke and to his surprise he saw a vessel a short distance off, and which was evidently making for him. This proved to be the Albert Vittery, which rescued him and landed him at Maryborough, Australia. Gilfoy is a man 33 years of age.

It is announced that "Senator Beck has no doubt that one of the first duties undertaken by the forty-eighth congress will be a thorough investigation of the civil service as administered in Virginia." Nothing could be more gratifying to the administration. Let us hope it will be extended to all the southern states, for then the country will be amazed to see how the bourbon barnacles cling to the Republican party and induce bourbon senators to beg the crumbs of office for them from Republican administrations. Let us investigate.

Careful investigations have solved the mystery of the meteor that recently fell in Texas. A Chicago girl was carried off by a cyclone and one of her shoes fell in Texas.

WANTED.

5,000 acres of pine land, all in one body. Those who have such land will please communicate with me at once, giving full description of the same.

W. P. CANADAY

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHIG SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 1y

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

May 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was dull at 35 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 100 casks at 34½ cents, and 30 do at 34 cents.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 25 for Strained and $1 30 for Good Strained We hear of sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $1 50 for Hard and $2.50 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON—Market quoted dull. Sales on a basis of 10¼ cents for Middling.—The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8¼	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	9¼	" "
Good Middling,	10¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	582 bale
Spirits turpentine,	221 casks
Rosin,	2312 bbls
Tar,	254 "
Crude turpentine	47 "

May 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted steady at 33 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 325 casks at 33 cents.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at $1 25 for Strained, and $1 30 for Good Strained. With sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was steady at $1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $2 00 for Soft and Virgin and $1 50 for hard.

COTTON—Quoted quiet. Sales on a basis of 10¼ cents for middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7 5-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 9-16	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling.	10¾	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	719 bales
Spirits Turpentine	157 casks
Rosin,	4381 bbls
Tar,	231 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	00 bbls

May 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted at 33¼ cents per gallon, with an advancing tendency. We hear of sales of 250 casks at 34 cents.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 25 for Strained, and $1 30 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—Market firm at $1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm Sales of receipts at $1.50 for Hard and $2.00 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON—Market quoted steady with sales on a basis of 10¼ cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7 5-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 5-16	" " "
Low Middling,	9¼	" " "
Middling	10¼	" " "
Good Middling.	10¾	" " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	630 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	163 casks
Rosin,	1945 bbls
Tar,	33 bbls
Crude Turpentine	283 bbls

May 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market quoted firm at 34 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 260 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market firm at $1 25 for Strained, and $1 30 per bbl for Good Strained. Sales as reported.

TAR—Market firm at $1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm. Sales of receipts at $1 25 for Hard and $2 00 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON—Market firm with sales on a basis of 10¼ cents for Middling. The following were the officialquotations:

Ordinary.	7 5-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8 9-16	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling,	10¾	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	447 bales
Spirits Turpentine	76 casks
Rosin	841 bbls
Tar,	70 bbls
Crude Turpentine	235 bbls

May 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted dull at 34 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 200 casks at 33¾ cents.

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1.25 for Strained, and $1 30 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $1.25 for Hard and $2.00 for Soft and Virgin, with sales of receipts at that price.

COTTON.—Market steady, with sales reported of 35 bales on a basis of 10¼ for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7 5-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 9 16	" "
Low Middling	9¼	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling	10¾	" "

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Proposals.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., May, 13th 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS to supply subsistence and miscellaneous supplies for the Marine Hospital at this port, for the year ending June 30th, 1884, will be received at the office of the Surgeon-in-charge at the U. S. Custom House, until noon of the 25th day of May, 1883. Schedules will be furnished upon application at this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By direction of the Supervising Surgeon General. FAIRFAX IRWIN,
P. A. Surgeon, U.S.M.H.S., in charge of Hospital. may 15

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dec 11-1y

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

On Thursday, February 8th, 1883, the undersigned will revive the publication of the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

The OBSERVER will be a large 28 column weekly newspaper, and will be mailed to subscribers, postage paid, at $2 per annum, always in advance. It will give the news of the day in as ample form as its space will permit, and both regular and occasional correspondents will contribute letters from the Capital on state politics and affairs.

Democratic in politics, the OBSERVER will labor, first of all, to secure the prosperity of the town of Fayetteville, to develop the great agricultural resources of its county, and the manufacturing capabilities, and to promote all that concerns the welfare of the people of North Carolina.

Opposed to sectional animosities on the honest ground that they are dead, in the guise of prejudice, the OBSERVER will be found in full sympathy with the new things born of the changed condition of the south which mean the advancement of enlightened civilization, let it come from where it may.

As in the past, it will strive to deserve the reputation of the name it inherits.

E. J. HALE, Jr.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

W. A. S.

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